# Nippon Times

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# BRITISH CASUALTIES IN 5 YEARS OF WAR SURPASS 1,000,000

### Army Tops List With 925,963—Civilians in Britain Come Next With 132,092

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 2.—The total number of casualties sustained by Great Britain during the past five years, since the outbreak of the present World War up to August 31 of this year was announced today by the British Government, according to a London dispatch received here.

The losses covering the entire British Empire including the British mainland, India and the British Dominions, are reported to be as follows: Army casualties, 925,963. Of this, 242,995 were killed in action (including those who died from wounds); wounded, 311,500; missing, 80,603; and prisoners, 290,865. Navy casualties, 33,573. Of this, 29,381 were killed (including those missing); prisoners, 4,192. Civilian casualties in the British mainland due to air-raids, 132,092. Of this, 56,195 killed; wounded, 75,897.

Thus, it will be seen that since the outbreak of the present war, Britain has sustained over 1,000,000 in casualties.

### U.S. Navy Losses Rising

Domei

LISBON, September 2.—James Forrestal, U.S. Navy Secretary announced today the casualties suffered by the American sea force since the outbreak of the current war up to date as follows, according to a Washington dispatch:

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|---|---|
| Killed | 23,676 |
| Wounded | 21,242 |
| Missing | 9,644 |
| Prisoners | 4,466 |
| Total | 59,028 |

## 10 COAL MINES ON STRIKE IN WEST PENNSYLVANIA

### About 6,000 Workers Idle in Cleveland Slowing Down Output of B-29 Bearings

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 1.—In an effort to halt the stoppage of work at 10 coal mines in western Pennsylvania, President Roosevelt has ordered the Department of the Interior to take them over. About 8,000 coal miners are idle.

The dispute leading to the walk-out centered on a demand by nearly 300 supervisory workers seeking recognition of their newly organized branch of the United Mine Workers.

Consequently the urgent need for supplies forced the Government to take firm measures in western Pennsylvania where badly needed metallurgical coal is produced. Acting Secretary of the Interior, Porter, ordered the miners to get back in the pits. Porter admitted that already more than 200,000 tons of coal had been lost.

Just how the strike will end, no-one in Washington is willing to guess for John Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, is threatening strikes now in 56 other mines.

In Cleveland, in the meantime, 6,000 members of an independent union went on strike because of a dispute over a 75 cents increase in wages. This suspension of work slowed down production of bearings for B-29 super-fortresses. There is no immediate hope of the strike ending.

## HOUSE REJECTS BINGLE BILL

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 1.—The U.S. House of Representatives today rejected by a vote of 188 to 54 the Bingle Bill which provides federal standards for unemployment benefits and payment of 25 dollars weekly for war workers and 35 dollars weekly for war veterans. Representative John Bingle, Michigan Democrat, submitted the measure as a substitute for the Ways and Means Committee's version of the George Bill.

At the end of today's session, the conferees were disagreeing on practically all parts of the Surplus Property Disposal Bill.

## Rayburn Gets Post in Italy

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 1.—Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, Sam Rayburn, has been appointed supreme political adviser to the British-American High Command in Italy.

## *Nippon, Reich Chiefs Greeted by Key Men Of Hungarian Cabinet*

**Domei**

**BUDAPEST, September 2.—On the occasion of his assumption of office, the new Hungarian Prime Minister Colonel-General Geza Lakatos sent courteous telegraphic messages of greetings to Japanese Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso and also to Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany. On the other hand, the new Hungarian Foreign Minister Field-Marshal Hennyey also dispatched similar messages to Japanese Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, and Italian Foreign Undersecretary Seragino Mazzolini.**

# DE GAULLE SETS UP PROVISIONAL GOV'T.

### Is Recognized by the United States as a De Facto Administrative Power

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 2.—General Charles de Gaulle yesterday, announced the formation of a provisional government in Paris which is generally interpreted to be a logical continuation of the French Committee for National Liberation which has been functioning in Algiers, it is reported.

The United States has recognized this government insofar as it is a de facto administrative power in liberated French territory.

Meanwhile, another report revealed that six correspondents accredited to the Supreme Headquarters of the Anti-Axis Invasion Forces have been suspended in Paris and ordered to return to London for investigation on the charge that they had evaded censorship in filing dispatches.

The names of the correspondents involved will not be announced until the investigation ends. However, a high-ranking officer at the Supreme Headquarters said that none of the Associated Press staff which had entered Paris were involved.

Some of the persons figuring in the case are being accused of making uncensored reports direct from Paris after having agreed under the usual practice in the European theater of operations to submit material for censorship.

### Famine, Chaos Prevail

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, September 2.—Famine and chaos are prevailing in Paris, according to reports received in Washington from France.

Since his arrival in Paris a few days ago no less than two attempts have been made on the life of General de Gaulle and it seems that the police are powerless to do anything.

Although a bottle of champagne can be bought for 2,000 francs, no bread can be purchased. The exchange rate of the dollar has already risen to 400 francs which is eight times as much as the official rate of exchange.

Even the anti-Axis soldiers protested because their pay in France was paid out to them in francs on the basis of the official rate of exchange. No wonder then that in this inflation profiteering is making great strides.

Meanwhile, the Tribune De Geneva said that considerable unemployment is threatening that part of France which has been reconquered by the anti-Axis forces.

It was revealed that the French factories which had been working for the Germans are now faced with the lack of orders and raw materials. The French Committee for National Liberation, however, has demanded that these factories continue work.

Another report said that an uprising by the Maquis groups in Lyons has been crushed by the German occupation troops.

## Admiral Takasu Succumbs

Admiral Shiro Takasu, a member of the Supreme War Council, passed away at 6:30 p.m. on Saturday, it was announced by the Navy Ministry at 7 p.m. the same day. Navy funeral services for the late Admiral will be held at the Aoyama Funeral Pavilion from 1 to 2 p.m. on September 6 according to Shinto rites. Admiral Zengo Yoshida has been named chairman of the Funeral Committee.

# ENEMY FORMATIONS MAKING STRONG BID FOR FRENCH PORTS

### Canadian First Army Attacking Le Havre—Other Units Advancing Toward Dieppe

Domei

LISBON, September 2.—On the western front, the Anglo-American troops continued their heavy tank attacks, supported by bomber formations against Le Havre, Amiens, Lyons and Verdun. On the lower Seine, the Canadian First Army attacked the forefield of Le Havre while the enemy launched a thrust in the direction of Dieppe. Heavy fighting is going on in this coastal sector.

In the Amiens area, the British Second Army drove several tank wedges to the west and east along the Somme as well as to the north toward the Scarpe River. Heavy fighting is continuing against the advancing enemy.

Further to the south, in Compiegne forests, the enemy was unable to advance due to very heavy losses. On the Aisne and the Meuse the enemy made some headway. North of Laon and Rethal, German counter-attacks against the flank of the Anglo-American forces slowed down the enemy movements in spite their use of strong air formations and motorized units.

In the Verdun area and further to the south the Anglo-American troops are endeavoring to enlarge their bridgeheads across the Meuse. German troops, however, fiercely attacked the flanks of the enemy positions. Behind the enemy's lines, German strongholds are putting up dogged resistance. By tying down strong enemy forces they are actively supporting German counter-attacks.

### Brest Resisting Strongly

In Brittany, Brest was the focal point of the fighting on September 1. Driving along the northwest coast the Americans tried in vain to penetrate from the west. The defenders of Brest, resorting to counter-attacks, were able to check the Anglo-American assault which was made with very strong forces.

In south France, Anglo-American soldiers are continuing to press hard behind German detaching movements.

The Anglo-Americans troops in France are paying heavily for every kilometer in their advance. Proof has been furnished by a telegram which General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis invasion troops, quite recently addressed to the chief of the United States Army Supply Service.

Eisenhower said his troops needed at present 150,000 tons of ammunition per month and at least 90 tanks per day in order to make up for losses and that U.S. bomber formations so far have lost more than 3,000 planes, losing 225 in the battle for Paris alone. Eisenhower, therefore, asked for more supplies.

The enemy is also greatly in need of good harbors. Cherbourg is not yet fit for use as admitted by Eisenhower. The port, moreover, is not suitable at present in view of the impending autumn storms. Brest, Lorient and St. Nazaire are, moreover, in German hands and St. Malo is still being blocked by resistance offered by the German naval batteries.

### Foe Unloading on Strand

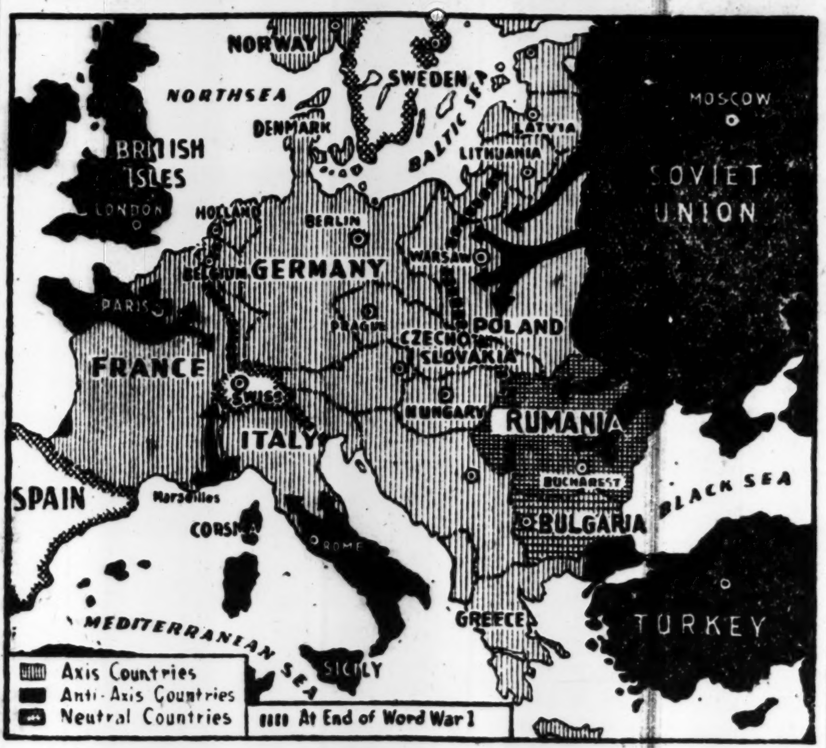
The Anglo-American command had so far been unloading their material on the open strand. Constantly changing weather conditions in autumn will, however, considerably impede such unloading. Time will thus come when the enemy will be unable to cope—without harbors—with the large requirements of his troops. Battle for harbors, consequently, gains in importance.

The attack on Le Havre will, therefore, have to be attempted more vigorously, particularly since attempts of capturing harbors in Brittany have so far failed with heavy losses.

Thrusts by the enemy against Brest on Thursday forced our troops to withdraw from some advanced posts. This move, however, will not affect the situation as a whole.

The enemy failed to attain any success worth mentioning in south France although he attempted time and again to impede our movements in the Rhone valley. South and southeast of Valence heavy fighting developed in the course of which our troops repulsed the Anglo-American forces with severe losses. The enemy pressure in the coastal sector is comparatively weak. He is being cautious in the Nice-Monaco area after his attempts to overrun German barrages proved a costly failure.

## Struggle Nearing Show-Down



**The gallant but out-numbered troops of the Reich, stiffly resisting all attacks by the overpowering military strength of the anti-Axis forces, are steadily consolidating their lines behind the German "inner defense" ramparts. The time is fast approaching when the true solidarity and determination of the German people to battle through to victory will manifest itself, as the world watches with bated breath the swift-moving developments of the titanic European struggle.**

# LUFTWAFFE BOMBS RED ARMY COLUMNS

### Destroys 30 Planes in Low-Level Attack on Soviet-Held Airfield in Rumania

Domei

BERLIN, September 2.—German battleplane formations effectively raided Soviet columns which attempted to make a thrust into Hungarian territory from the southeastern Carpathian region on September 1. Numerous heavy weapons and vehicles of the enemy were knocked out. In a low-level attack on the enemy-held airfield in Rumania, German battleplanes destroyed 30 aircraft parked there.

### 50 Soviet Planes Downed

Fifty Soviet aircraft were shot down by German fighters and AA-guns over the Eastern Front on September 1.

### Adriatic Area Embattled

Domei

LISBON, September 2.—Defensive battle in the Adriatic Sea area again flared up on Friday afternoon and continuously increased in intensity until late in the evening. In extremely dingdong battles the German formations succeeded in repulsing all enemy break-through attempts, thus achieving full defensive success. Some hills were reconquered in counter-attacks with the British suffering extremely heavy losses. Fifty-five British tanks were knocked out in the narrow sector within a few hours.

### Two Transports Sunk

Domei

LISBON, September 2.—Another success was achieved by the German Navy when two transports totaling 15,000 gross tons were sunk in invasion area off the northern coast of France despite fierce enemy defense activity.

## TO PLAN PACIFIC OPERATION

### Roosevelt-Churchill Meet May Be Held at Quebec Soon

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 2.—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill will meet soon to plan the shift of the United States and Britain's military might from Europe to the Pacific for a joint operation against Japan.

The meeting will probably be held this month at Quebec and may be followed later on by another session with Premier Stalin sitting in.

## To Try Traitor Italians

Domei

LISBON, September 2.—Italian generals accused of having played a part in Marshal Badoglio's treacherous act of capitulating to the Anglo-Americans on September 8, 1943 will be tried on charges of high treason sometime during the middle of this month, it is reported from Milan.

# STEP TAKEN TO CUT FINNISH-REICH TIES

### Finland Decides to Negotiate With the Soviet Union for Peace

Domei

BERLIN, September 3.—The Government of Finland is reported to have decided to sever its diplomatic relations with Germany and to accept the truce terms proposed by the Soviet Union, according to reports emanating from official Finnish authorities, says a Helsinki dispatch.

Finland's decision to accept the truce terms of the Soviet Union was caused by Anglo-American pressure. No details are available regarding the truce terms.

### To Begin Negotiations

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 3.—Finnish Premier Hackzell in a radio message last night made the following announcement:

"As the first step toward peace the Government of Finland has demanded the German Government to withdraw its troops in Finland, and this demand has been accepted by Germany. Finland will negotiate on peace terms with the Soviet Union, but the details of truce terms to be proposed by the Soviet Union are not known as yet. However, it can be said that the Soviet Union will not demand our unconditional surrender."

## U.S. ANNOYED WITH ARANHA

### Vargas Accepts Resignation to Avoid Further Complication

Domei

LISBON, September 1.—The reasons which led to the resignation of the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Oswald Aranha, were stated by well-informed circles to have been due to the fact that the United States Government for some considerable time past had been dissatisfied with Aranha because they believed he instigated the opposition to the policy of the United States by Argentina and other South American States.

The same circles added that after the hot dispute between the United States Ambassador at Rio de Janeiro and Aranha the situation had become so bad that President Getulio D. Vargas accepted Aranha's offer to resign in order to avoid further complications. The Brazilian Government thereupon stated in an official note that they would fulfill the contracts concluded with the United States.

## Iranian Ministers Named

Domei

LISBON, September 1.—Following the resignation of the Iranian Government on Tuesday, Mohammed Said, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister in the old Cabinet, today presented to Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, King of Iran, the names of his new Cabinet in which Said retains his former post, General Firouz is Minister of War and Zarrinkafch is Minister of Finance, according to a Teheran dispatch.

# NIPPON UNITS BEGIN NEW DRIVES ON FOE IN HENGYANG AREAS

### Nippon Advance Toward Kinlanshih Admitted by Enemy's Military Spokesman

Domei

CANTON, September 2.—Crack Japanese Units on September 1 started a new southwestern operation, one of Chungking's military spokesmen told foreign newspaper correspondents the same day, according to the Chung Ying News Agency, Chungking. He said:

"Japanese Forces at Hengyang launched a new southwestern drive on September 1. In line with this, Japanese Forces at Yungfeng are heading for Kinlanshih north of Paoking. Japanese Units at Leiyang, too, are marching westward and are nearing Changning. The operations are believed to have been started to prevent the Chungking forces from attacking Japanese positions in the Hengyang outskirt area. It is unknown as yet whether the enemy's activities will develop into a regular offensive."

### Advance Toward Shaoyang

Domei

CANTON, September 2.—Regarding the war situation south of Hengyang, the Chungking military council, today, issued the following communique, according to a Chungking radio broadcast intercepted here:

"Japanese Forces on the outskirts of Hengyang, in several units, on the morning of August 31 commenced an advance toward Paoking. On the other hand, east of the Siang River, strong Japanese Units, which on August 30, advanced southward to a point about 20 kilometers southwest of Tsaoyang and had been marching toward Changning, forcing a crossing across the Lai River, a tributary of the Siang River, and engaging in severe battles at various points, on August 31, reached a point approximately ten kilometers east of Changning.

"Meanwhile, the Chungking forces, which had been attempting to recapture Chaling, failed in their endeavor on August 30."

### Reach Changning Area

Domei

LISBON, September 2.—With regard to the Hunan war situation, the A.P. correspondent in Chungking reported as follows, according to a report received here:

"The Japanese pressure on the Chungking army in the Hengyang area is apparently directed toward the Siang River, and a Japanese Unit is thrusting into the west toward the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway from a point about 30 kilometers south of Hengyang. Meanwhile, a powerful Japanese Unit reached a point approximately nine and a half kilometers from Changning.

"If the Japanese occupy Changning, they would be able, in concert with other Japanese Units advancing southward, to use it as a base for advancing toward the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway. Thus the Japanese would be able to trap the picked Chungking divisions fighting southwest of Hengyang. Several Japanese Units now seem to be advancing west from the direction of Leiyang but the Chungking military authorities do not regard this operation as the beginning of a really large-scale Japanese southward drive. However, inasmuch as the Japanese are very actively transporting various supplies to the neighborhood of Hengyang, the present advance, if it develops further, would surely have a serious effect upon Chungking. The Chungking army authorities on September 1 stated that a battle was fought east of Yungfeng. They simultaneously admitted, for the first time, that Lishui, Chungking's air base in Chekiang Province, fell into Japanese hands."

## Exhorts Concordia Society

Domei

HSINKING, September 2.—Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui, of Manchoukuo, delivered a long speech at the 12th annual meeting of the Manchoukuo Concordia Society which opened here today. In the course of his speech, the Prime Minister emphasised that the great duty resting on the shoulders of Manchoukuo in the current war was to quickly multiply the production of crops, iron, light metals, coal and other materials of war.

## *Japanese Besieging Chungking Positions In Lungling Sector*

**Domei**

**LISBON, September 2.—With strong reinforcements, Japanese Forces on the Nu River front on September 1 besieged the Chungking army position about 10 kilometers southwest of Lungling, says an official bulletin issued by the Chungking army on the night of Septemer 1, according to an A.P. dispatch from Chungking. The Chungking army advanced a little south and southwest of Lungling but lost two heights about 11 kilometers northwest of Mangshih on the Burma Road. The report further says that the Chungking troops launched an attack against Japanese pillboxes at a crossing point on the Nu River using flame-throwers of American make.**

# KANCHOW AIR BASE SEVERELY BLASTED

### Nippon Planes Deal New Blow To American Air Hopes on China Front

By J. TSUTSUMI

Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, September 2.—Crack Japanese Air Units, on the night of September 1, attacked Kanchow airfield in Kiangsi Province and blew up a fuel depot and two other military establishments as well as the runway there. All of the Japanese planes returned safely to their base.

The above raid, coming so closely on the heels of the fall of Lishui, has undoubtedly proven a staggering blow to the enemy.

### Kweilin in Confusion

Domei

CANTON, September 2.—Kweilin, capital of Kwangsi Province, where one of the largest American air bases in China is located, has been thrown into greater confusion than ever before due to Chungking's increased fear of the certain advance of the Japanese Forces to that city following the recent capitulation of Hengyang. A Chungking radio reports the present chaotic condition at Kweilin as follows:

"Anticipating certain penetration of Kweilin by the Japanese Forces that have started a new operation from Hengyang, the Kwangsi capital is making all possible preparations to cope with the coming situation. Almost all male citizens of Kweilin have been enrolled into volunteer corps. A nursing corps has also been organized. Munitions warehouses are being hastily built, while the requisitioning of all kinds of vehicles in the city began on September 1.

"The Kwangsi Provincial Government has started to enforce a very vigorous control on the transportation of foodstuffs outside the city. The city is in great confusion, due to overcrowding of Chinese people who took refuge there from Hengyang before its fall. Dishonest merchants are running amok."

## MONGOL OFFICE IN TOKYO FETES 5TH ANNIVERSARY

### Shigemitsu Thanks Autonomous Government for Assisting Japan's War Effort

The office of the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia in Japan observed the 5th anniversary of the establishment of its Government at 6 p.m., September 2 at the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo. The meeting was attended by about 200 officials and prominent people, including Mongolian officials and Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, concurrently Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, as well as by a number of Japanese officials.

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu in his address, expressed sincere thanks for the great efforts made by Mongolia to aid Japan ever since the beginning of the China Affair, and especially after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. He announced his wishes that Mongolia, by gathering the entire strength of Mengchiang, will further contribute to Japan's fighting strength in order to facilitate her efforts in prosecuting the current war.

# FURIOUS AIR FIGHTS RAGING IN S. PACIFIC AS RAIDS UNABATED

### Enemy Persists in Wide-Scale But Futile Air Attacks Against Nippon Positions

Special to the Nippon Times

**CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, September 3.—Part of the enemy forces has penetrated the area on the coast at the Carolinas Height in the southern part of Tinian Island in the Mariana Group, and furious fighting is now developing between the contending forces.**

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, September 3.—Japanese Ground and Air Units in close cooperation shot down five enemy planes in an engagement with 17 fighters and bombers that attacked Menado in the Celebes yesterday morning.

On the previous day, two large-sized enemy aircraft had made an abortive raid on the same location.

About 40 small-sized enemy planes attempted to stage a raid on our position at Kaimana in the southwestern part of New Guinea Island on the morning of September 1.

During the daytime of the same day, 10-odd fighters and bombers attacked Ternate in Halmahera Island.

### Koror Raiders Repulsed

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE.—With B-24 bombers as its mainstay, a formation of 30-odd anti-Axis bombers and fighters launched an attack on Koror Island in the Palau Group on the morning of September 1. Japanese Forces intercepted the enemy and shot down one plane and dealt severe damage to several others before beating off all the raiders.

Divided into small groups, 30-odd fighter planes of the anti-Axis air forces made a daylight attack on our position on Rota Island on September 1. All the raiders were repulsed before they could gain any results.

### Davao Raiders Smashed

Domei

DAVAO, September 2.—Thirty-three enemy B-24 planes raided Davao in Mindanao at about noon on September 1. Immediately intercepting them, Japanese Anti-Air Raid Forces shot down eight of the raiders (three probables) and damaged several others. Damage on our side was negligible.

### 18 Ogasawara Raiders Downed

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, September 2.—Japanese Units in the Ogasawara Islands area downed 18 enemy planes on August 31 and September 1 in intercepting the anti-Axis air formations that attempted to attack our positions there.

Groups of carrier-borne planes, which are believed to have come from an enemy task force, attacked the Ogasawara Group on the afternoon of August 31. About 40 fighters and bombers attacked Chichijima Island in several waves. Launching furious counter-attack, the Japanese shot down three planes.

Intercepting a total of 80 enemy aircraft that attacked Yiojima Island on the same afternoon the Japanese downed four planes.

Hahajima Island was also the object of an attack by another group of seven anti-Axis planes on the same day.

From yesterday morning a total of 100 carrier-borne planes staged an attack over Chichijima Island while more than 100 enemy planes attacked Yiojima in several waves. Meanwhile, anti-Axis warships bombarded Chichijima Island on the same morning. Counter-attacking the enemy the Japanese Units shot down four planes at Chichijima and seven others at Yiojima.

In parallel with the frequent counter-offensives on the northwestern part of New Guinea Island, the action of the anti-Axis air force over Halmahera and Mindanao Islands has recently been persistent.

In the course of one week from August 23, more than 190 enemy fighter and bomber planes attacked the Kau Bay area on Halmahera Island. The Japanese Forces on the spot shot down or damaged 28 enemy planes. The rest of the raiders were beaten off.

Meanwhile, in various areas in the northwestern part of New Guinea, including Kaimana, Menoekwari and Babo, the enemy persistently carri-

(Continued on Page 2 Col 3)

# TOKYO NEWSPAPERS BELIEVE IN VICTORY

### Press Sends Encouragement to Germany—Situation in Europe Seen Serious

Unshakable belief in ultimate victory of the Axis Powers despite the present serious situation both in Europe and Asia was voiced by the majority of Tokyo dailies in their editorial comments during the week ending August 31. The journals encouraged Germany to hold out tenaciously in her present crisis, expressing their conviction that she will finally come out victorious.

In an editorial entitled "We Shall Certainly Win the War", the Tokyo Shimbun, while admitting the growing menace of the enemy's attacks, expressed its firm conviction that ultimate victory would be ours. "With our national tradition of 3,000 years and facing the present severe war menace," the paper said, "we hold the unshakable belief that we will beat the enemy and emerge victorious. Our eyes must not be dazzled by the results of individual battles and we must not forget the war as a whole. Let us remember that Soviet Russia met her great crisis in the present war when Moscow was faced by imminent fall and that Britain had her Dunkirk disaster and the United States suffered her Pearl Harbor debacle. But these countries withstood their crises and recovered from their blows. Brilliant are the results of our battles in the Pacific and on the Chinese mainland taken as a whole, and there is no reason why our nation should fail to emerge victorious."

**Daily News' Proposal Amusing**

The Mainichi took up the recent proposal made by the Daily News that the United States should deceive both Japan and Germany with generous peace terms to make them stop fighting. The paper regarded the proposal as "amusing" and endorsed the views of the German paper Allgemaine Zeitung to the effect that the Daily News was imitating Woodrow Wilson in proposing to deceive the Axis nations in order to minimize the bloodshed for the American forces and that the proposal meant the enslavement of the German people. The Mainichi declared that it will give the same answer as the German paper to the suggestion of the American journal. The paper added that despite the recent exposure made by Benito Mussolini of the treachery of Marshal Pietro Badoglio in betraying Italy to the anti-Axis nations, there still exists an American paper which is foolish enough to believe in the efficacy of a similar international deception.

The Yomiuri-Hochi in an editorial entitled "An Outlook of the Sixth Year of the War," dwelt on the history of the war during the past one year and concludel that the war in Europe had entered the last stage in its sixth year. "While we should frankly admit that the European war situation is highly disadvantageous to Germany," the journal continued, "the fact should be noted that if Germany should succeed in contracting her war fronts to her main battle line, she will reduce the length of her battle lines to one-third of the present length and this will place her in a most advantageous position, as she will then be fighting on her inner line of communications. Under such a condition the anti-Axis nations which have been so far successful in their operations will find it most difficult to penetrate the German defense line. It is our firm belief that Germany then will be able to deal the decisive blow to the enemy which she was scheduled to deliver at the Caen sector."

**Admits Serious Situation**

In an editorial entitled "Recent Changes in the European Situation and Our Determination," the Tokyo Shimbun enumerated such adverse developments on the European war fronts as the expansion of the invasion of the anti-Axis forces in France, the development of other battle lines, Turkey's severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, and the dropping out of Rumania from the Axis camp. The paper said the capitulation of Rumania would bring about a more serious situation on the European war fronts and that we should be prepared for the worst, saying that the last stage had been reached in both the armed contest and political warfare in Europe. The journal, however, was unshaken in its conviction of final victory for Germany. "Even admitting that the prevailing serious European situation may affect our position in East Asia," the journal declared, "what we can do is to carry out our war of exterminating the Anglo-American nations."

The Asahi sent hearty encouragement to Germany to overcome her present crisis in an article entitled, "Forbear Tenaciously." The paper pointed out the German strategy of saving human power as much as possible in their endeavor to win final victory and declared that the enemy's attempt to end the war quickly would certainly fail. The best slogan for our German ally today, it said, is to "resist tenaciously."

**Encourages German Nation**

The Tokyo Shimbun also sends similar encouragement to the German nation. "The present situation facing Germany cannot be regarded as optimistic," the paper says, "and yet we have no doubt that Germany will win her ultimate victory by weathering her present storm." After enlarging upon the German position, the paper declares that the anti-Axis are greatly mistaken if they believe that they can terminate the war in their favor. The paper admits that the war situation in East Asia has been unfavorable for this country lately but that we are only awaiting an opportunity to undertake a counter-offensive. The paper concludes by stating that just as Japan is determined to beat the enemy in East Asia, Germany will make a similar attempt in Europe, so that the Axis Powers will finally emerge victorious.

Commenting on the new loan given by the Bank of Japan to the Federal Reserve Bank of China to the amount of 400 million yen, the Asahi declares that the loan indicates not only the increasing collaboration between the central banks of the two countries but also Japan's desire to assist in the development of China especially in connection with the prosecution of the current war. The paper points out that in order to attain the war aims in China, the Federal Reserve Bank of China must expand circulation of its currency as well as stabilize China's finance.

The paper also sees another significance of the loans in the establishment of a financial mechanism for all East Asia as well as the endorsement of the principles contained in the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic nations regarding economic collaboration among the members of the sphere. Such action is in sharp contrast with the Anglo-American policy of enslaving Chungking, the Asahi concludes.

The Asahi observes that the granting of dictatorial power to the Governor-General of French Indo-China by the Vichy Government has brought that territory into closer relations with the other nations of East Asia and that it has further assured the friendly relations with Japan. The paper hopes that the authorities of French Indo-China will endeavor to cement the bond of friendship happily existing between Japan and that country.

## YAMAUCHI'S ASHES RETURN

### Lieutenant-General Died of Illness On Burma Front

The ashes of the late Lieutenant-General Masabumi Yamauchi, who had rendered meritorious services as a Corps Commander in the Imphal operations on the Burma Front and who had died of illness on August 6, reached Tokyo Station at 10:36 a.m. on Saturday. His remains were immediately taken to his home at Matsubara-cho, Setagaya-ku.

Funeral services, under the auspices of the Army General Staff Office, will be held from 2 p.m. on Monday at the Aoyama Funeral Hall for Lieutenant-General Yamauchi as well as for Major Mitsusaburo Iwasaki, Special Sergeant-Major Kakuo Fueki and Sergeant-Major Sumio Higuchi.

# YANKS WILL IGNORE ICELAND'S PROTEST

### America Is Aiming to Bring Island Under Its Control, Das Reich Emphasizes

**Special to the Nippon Times**

LISBON, September 2.—The recent utterances of Sven Bjoernsson, President of Iceland, and Foreign Minister Olafur Thors at a press conference in Washington, which showed clearly that Iceland has no intention of ceding military bases to the United States forever, are commented upon in the August 29 issue of the Das Reich.

The paper stated that the present moment evidently seemed to be very opportune to the White House because Italy had been given, and other countries were now to be given the benefits of American rule.

Continuing, the Das Reich said:

President Bjoernsson and Foreign Minister Thors, however, used the opportunity in order to protest against the American intention. When the Americans occupied Iceland without consent and against the will of Denmark, the population of Iceland was appeased by the statement that this step was only a temporary measure due to the war.

Meanwhile, however, a number of American papers had explicitly stated that Washington wants something definite. The reaction caused by President Roosevelt's disclosure was certainly not expected by him.

The protest voiced by the leaders of Iceland will doubtless prove futile and American imperialism will continue along its course as heretofore. All the people, however, will now be in a position to draw a contrast between America's promises and actual realities.

# ROBINSON OF O.P.A. RESIGNS U.S. POST

### Protests Against Congress' Refusal to Combine Price, Quality Control Measures

**Special to the Nippon Times**

LISBON, September 2.—The director of the U.S. Standards Division of the Office of Price Administration, Harry Robinson, has resigned. He said that his action was due to the "do-nothing" policy of the OPA in controlling the quality of clothing and other consumer goods.

The Associated Press quoted Robinson as protesting against the refusal of Congress to tie the price control and quality control measures together.

Meanwhile, at Denver, the Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, Chester Bowles, warned against the danger of postwar inflation in the United States. He said that the removal of price control on certain commodities should be effected only in cases where inflationary purchase of commodities has subsided.

It was also reported that Scott Flecher, member of the Committee for Economic Development, declared at Chicago today that the survival of the United States system of free enterprise depends upon the outcome of the nation's postwar planning. He estimated that approximately 10,000,000 new jobs would be necessary to maintain the economic stability and living standard of America after the war.

**Deserting War Jobs**

**Special to the Nippon Times**

STOCKHOLM, September 2.—Thousands of workers are deserting their war jobs on the west coast and are swarming eastward to take up jobs in peace industries, says the American weekly Time.

By last week, Time states, this movement of workers became the biggest problem for the Manpower Commission. For several months Los Angeles has been losing an estimated 7,000 workers in one month; San Francisco 4,000; and Portland and Seattle 15,000.

## *Furious Air Fights Raging in S. Pacific As Raids Unabated*

(Continued From Page 1)

ed out aerial attacks but every attempt was frustrated by the Japanese Forces which bagged more than 57 enemy planes in the short period of seven days from August 23. The enemy planes that attacked these Japanese bases in the same period aggregated over 800.

A considerable number of anti-Axis air formations, consisting of about 460 planes, made foolhardy raids on New Britain Island during the past week. Babaul, Kavieng, Buka and Namatai were scenes of furious aerial duels in which the enemy lost 12 planes.

Over the Banda Sea area, the anti-Axis air force also extended its activities aiming at Langgur in the Kei Group, Saumlakki in Tenimber Island and Menado in the Celebes.

In the Central Pacific area furious fighting is still raging continuously on Tinian and Omiyajima Islands as in the past month or so. Around the Carolinas Height on Tinian and at the positions at the northern tip of Omiyajima the Japanese Forces are relentlessly and stubbornly fighting the enemy troops who are making desperate efforts to checkmate the vigorous Japanese onslaughts. The battlefields are illuminated at night with the enemy's flare bombs.

In the meantime, units of the Japanese Air Forces on the night of August 28 stormed over and heavily bombed the enemy air base on Miosnum Island north of the Vogelkop Peninsula on New Guinea Island. Before returning to their base safely, our Wild Eagles blasted the airfield facilities, causing large fires to break out at five places.

Since August 25 up to the end of the month, Rota, Truk, Nauru, Palau, Pililu and Wotje Islands were the objects of attacks by the anti-Axis air forces. However, in face of the prompt action of the Japanese Units at these bases, the enemy raids were failures.

### Attlee Meets Pope

**Domei**

LISBON, August 31.—British Deputy Prime Minister Major Clement Attlee called on Pope Pius XII yesterday and conferred with the latter, according to a Vatican dispatch.

### Italian Council Meets

**Domei**

MILAN, September 2.—The Italian Ministrial Council met in a plenary session on August 31, presided over by Premier Mussolini, when numerous measures were decided, it was officially announced.

# *Japan Determined to Obliterate Roosevelt's Plan for World Rule*

**By M. OHGIMI**

Roosevelt may be more dexterous than a guilty conscience in rationalizing guilty designs, more tortuous than the sub-conscious in projecting his own guilt on others, but he is beginning at last to reveal his hidden purposes and to expose his naked lust for power. For what is his "great design" for three-power domination of the world but the very same design he so eloquently, and so falsely, accused the Axis Powers of harboring?

He rationalized his lust for power in Europe by posing as protector of the independence of smaller nations, but that now those small nations have shed their blood and let their countries be sacrificed in his cause, they are to depend on the doubtful wisdom and goodwill of a triumvirate with Roosevelt at its head.

He whipped up war fever in America against Japan by attributing his own aggressive aims in Asia to Japan, and lulled the American conscience over the oppressive measures he employed to force Japan to submit to his will by pretending that his sole aim was to save Asia from Japanese aggression. Heaven save the mark! All Asia asks is that Japan succeed in saving Asia from the enslaving grip of this aggressive would-be saviour!

**Clever War-Monger**

Outside the United States, Roosevelt whipped many minor nations into war by playing on their fears of the bogey he himself had raised of three-power world domination by Germany, Italy and Japan. Does he think the peace and freedom-loving nations, on whose fears he thus astutely played, will be less afraid of the three-power world domination by Russia, Britain and the United States, that he now confidently lets this be announced as his "great design?" Does he think that since these small powers are now powerless, even to protest, their fears no longer matter? Or was the announcement of this great design forced out of him prematurely to allay his major allies' fears of a final Rooseveltian design for world domination by America alone?

To all nations whose right that design ignores, and whose doubtless freedom-loving peoples it would, if it matures, condemn to permanent bondage to America, Roosevelt's "great design" in whatever form made manifest is, of course, intolerable. To many sections of the American people themselves, who while possibly not averse to dominating, would not willingly subscribe to a plan which must commit them to permanent militarism, permanent wars, and the permanent outpouring of "valuable" American money and lives to hold a freedom-loving world in subjugation, in exchange for the doubtful advantages of world hegemony, the design must be equally intolerable.

**Plan for Control Revealed**

Not, therefore, until America was in the war and there was no withdrawing for the American people; not until the minor nations, who had been attracted to the American orbit in hope of thereby securing their then unmenaced independence, were in the American prison without hope of escape, were the ideals by which he had deceived them one by one discarded, and the outlines of his plan for world control gradually revealed.

First, a design for joint international control and world policing by the United Nations under American leadership was produced. Once the minor members of that ill-assorted group were reduced to complete impotence by American occupation of their strategic points and an exclusive grip on their economic life was secured, that idea was dropped. Though they might squirm under American control they were already powerless to resist it, and Roosevelt saw no further need to include these underlings in his great design even as a courtesy gesture.

Next a four-power control scheme was announced to encourage Russia and Chungking and to keep them serving Roosevelt's final purpose. That was also dropped after the practical elimination of Chungking.

Russia, however, on whose elimination Roosevelt had also counted, in a mutual Russo-German cancelling-out, unexpectedly emerged a vital factor in the world. This compelled Roosevelt to revise his power equation. Russia's unexpected strength, moreover, obliged him to take some active steps to allay Russia's quite natural suspicions of his ultimate one-power design if he looked to continued use of Russia for his purposes. Nothing daunted, and still not losing sight of his ultimate objective, Roosevelt therefore made a temporary modification of his first unpublished blue-print, and gave the signal for the possibly premature announcement of his "great design" in terms of a three-power military oligarchy to rule the world.

**Small Frys Disappointed**

Chungking's chagrin over this announced design that definitely excludes the Soong dynasty from the councils of the mighty can readily be understood. So also can that of all the lesser nations of Europe and America who were beguiled into hitching their wagons to America's stars on the actively fostered assumption that the independence, security and national integrity of their countries were, if not the vital objective of the anti-Axis war, at least one of its major purposes. They must swallow their disillusionment as best they may now that they find themselves subject peoples in the great design, "dependent on the wisdom and goodwill" of their masters, and thus divested of all hope of independence if Roosevelt's plans mature.

But Britain's chagrin over that design will surpass in bitterness that of all the rest. When Churchill went behind Chamberlain's back in 1939 and got Roosevelt's loaded promise of American aid if Britain started war on Germany, as John McGovern, British M.P. recently informed the British Parliament, it was certainly not with the intention of establishing a mightier power in Europe than Europe has yet known; still less a power to be used by America as a balance against Britain in the postwar world. Quite the contrary. It was precisely Britain's traditional determination to break up any powerful state or coalition of states that might emerge predominant in continental Europe that lay behind Britain's declaration of war on Germany in 1939. The ostensible cause, Poland's independence, had nothing whatsoever to do with it, though Polish independence too is sacrificed, and Britain's honor with it, in Roosevelt's great design. Churchill, moreover, notorious Red-baiter, is on record as never having pretended to prefer Communism to National Socialism as an ideology. Certainly no great design that sets up an all-powerful state on Europe's ruins, a communist state what's more, can meet with Churchill or with Britain's approval.

**Dependent on Roosevelt**

Britain, however, maimed, bankrupt, her financial and maritime supremacy destroyed, her Empire mortgaged to America, is chained to Roosevelt's chariot. There is no escape for her. She can scarcely even protest. Nevertheless she still has a sizeable navy, and still exercises nominal control in a number of regions where American troops are stationed. For that, and for window-dressing purposes, she is given courtesy membership in the Big Three. There, however, the role reserved for the once mighty mistress of the seas, is that of pawn in Roosevelt's impending struggle with the Eurasian power that arose to upset his original and ultimate design for American mastery of the world.

For, be it noted, in that three powers design, American is to keep Britain and Russia balanced one against the other. If Britain is not prompt to heed her master's voice, Russia will be given American encouragement. If Russia should get out of hand, Britain will be backed against her. The conflict of interests, as well as the ideological conflict between Britain and Russia is of itself, without any American provocation, so great, that Roosevelt presumably discounts all possibility of these two Powers combining against him to disturb the world supremacy for America his design envisages.

**Defect in U.S. Scheme**

In the meantime, be it also noted, that Roosevelt's various designs to further American control of the world, whether multi-power, four-power, three-power, two-power, or clearly one-power in form, all suffer from the same innate defect which invalidates his whole ambitious scheme. All omit one vital factor which upsets the basis of the calculations.

The reality of Russia, America has already been forced to take into account. Roosevelt in its three-power design now attempts to make it serve his ends. But there remains the still greater reality of awakened Asia, potentially the most powerful unit in the world, with incalculable resources, comprising over half the total population of the world, and absolutely determined to preserve its new-found independence. This unit, supported by the liberating forces of freedom-loving, freedom-giving Japan will never submit to American rule by force, nor to American rule disguised as three-power world control. It cannot be clipped, pruned, or divided to fit in any way into Roosevelt's plans. Asia's indivisible unity in the fight for freedom is the vital reality Roosevelt still omits from his power equation, the factor that must bring his most ambitious schemes to naught.

Does he hide his head ostrich-like in the sand and forget that the Common Prosperity Region of Greater East Asia is a growing concern, daily increasing in strength? He apparently thinks that America's position in his great design as a balance wheel between Russia and Britain will enable him to keep these two powers in permanent tension, leaving America free to gobble up Asia while they are engaged in their private feuds elsewhere. But he overlooks the fact that the billion people of Asia will have much more to say about the gobbling than either of his allied rivals could. He has learnt already that he cannot swing Asia to his bidding through impotent Chungking. He must realize that Asia has been through the web of hollow promises he weaves and can never be ensnared again by any American power-based design, however skilfully disguised. He apparently still has to learn that he cannot conquer Asia by force.

**Offers Freedom**

Asia's glorious Pacific Charter, which lights the way to the harmonious cooperation of all regions and countries of the world, respects the independence of great and small. It relegates no people to a position of dependence on "the wisdom and goodwill" of the militarily powerful as does Roosevelt's great design; but offers freedom, mutual cooperation and the hope of real peace to all the world. It is an ideal all Asia is aroused to fight for. Roosevelt well knows that men will fight without thought of self for high ideals. That is why he drew up the Atlantic Charter, and talked so glibly of freedom to get his country into war. He must, therefore, know that Asia will fight for her sublime ideals with an inconquerable resolution that Roosevelt's dupes and hirelings now fighting to impose his great design in place of the discarded Atlantic Charter can never hope to match. Indeed he already has abundant proof that he has no men at his command whose spirit can equal the valorous spirit of free Japan, no machines or material strong enough to withstand the self-blasting tactics Japanese heroes do not hesitate to put into practice when other means of overcoming the aggressive enemy prove unavailing.

Asia is indeed the rock on which Roosevelt's great design will be split. Roosevelt possibly already knows it. He certainly fears it. Hence the franzy of his hatred of Japan, hence his long prolonged campaign to arouse the harted of his own and other peoples for the peace-loving but indomitable people of the Island Empire by enemy malicious lying slander and smearing campaifn the perverse imaginations of his propaganda agents can conceive. Hence the openvoiced desire of this strangely aggressive champion of non-aggression to destroy Asia's guardian.

In this desire, however, he not only reckons without his host, but overlooks the further most important fact that neither of his allied rivals could view America's discomfiture at Asia's hands with any great displeasure. True, Asia's victory will hasten the day of Indian independence, but a free India will be better for Britain than an India controlled by her already over-powering partner, whose persistent interference, and steady economic financial and military penetration into India has already caused Britain much acute annoyance. Asia's victory will also free Britain from the American prison in which she now finds herself, and restore her lost liberty of action. Asia's victory will not only deflate America's present domineering attitude toward Britain, but is Britain's only chance of providing herself with a much needed counter-balance in the world, which Britain, past master in the art of power-balancing, will certainly not overlook. It will, moreover, present Britain with a vast field for mutually profitable trade, free from American domination, in which she can buy and sell on equal terms, and from which America would be powerless to crowd her out.

**Advantages by Asia's Victory**

To Russia, moreover, who has earned East Asia's goodwill by her steadfast neutrality in the War of Greater East Asia, in spite of constant American pressure, Asia's victory offers manifold advantages. It lays open on her eastern and southeastern borders a rich and fertile region with which she can trade in peace and harmony to her own and Asia's inestimable advantage, free from all Anglo-American interference. It also retains for Russia a great barrier region between herself and hungry America, between herself and that state whose appetite for power grows so fast with what it feeds on; whereas American control of East Asia would bring America to Russia's very doors.

Not only does Asia's victory offer more hope to Britain, Russia and all the lesser nations of the world who will thereby be relieved of overbearing American pressure, but, since the publication of Roosevelt's great design disclosed part of his hidden purposes, there must be many Americans themselves with intelligence enough to realize that Asia's victory also offers more advantages to America itself than Asia's defeat. On a dollar and cent basis, Asia free and prosperous will be a better market for American trade than Asia crushed, ruined, sullen and enslaved. Asia, moreover, is not vowed to the destruction of America or of America's freedom as is America to Japan's, but is fighting only to secure those natural rights for Asia which America demands for herself in her own sphere. Asia's victory, therefore, inolves no harm to America, but will release Americans from Roosevelt-ridden bondage, free them from the onus of holding a rebellious, freedom-loving world in permanent subjection, and allow them to put valuable American lives and money to better use than attempting to hold the whole world down by military force.

It is for the good of all that Japan stands firm. Her noble purposes are as clear as light. Freedom and racial equality for all, with unmolested internal regional cooperation the starting point, and international cooperation in peace and harmony the goal.

Doubtless when the war is over, the war-born passions cool, and peace returns to the bleeding world which Roosevelt plunged into total global war to secure world power for himself, all the peace and freedom-loving world, all the war-tired nations, including Britain certainly, and possibly America too, will be grateful to the Island Empire that prevents the war-breeding division of humanity into subject and master peoples, and preserves Asia and thence the world, from slavery to Roosevelt's great design.

## *Press Comments*

**Sunday, September 3**

### OUR EXPECTATION OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA

YOMIURI-HOCHI — Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, in a recent conference with Japanese Minister Kenkichi Yoshizawa, discussed various questions concerning the readjustment of relations between the two countries.

Following the entry into Paris of the anti-Axis forces, the puppet regime in Algiers under General Charles de Gaulle, has established a provisional French Government in Paris. In view of the recent war situation, Turkey has severed its diplomatic relations with Germany, while Spain has withdrawn its recognition of the government under Marshal Philippe Petain, French Chief of State. With the extension of military operations to the interior of France, the Vichy Government has been obliged to move to a place near the border.

Numerous are the difficulties now besetting Petain's Government. In spite of the anti-Vichy measures by some small nations under the pressure of the Anglo-American Powers and the treacherous activities by the puppet regime, Petain's regime remains the legitimate Government of France. The friendly relations between the Axis Powers and France will never be affected by the temporary difficulties in which France stands at present. As for the cooperation between Japan and French-Indo-China, we have every reason to believe that it will be constant.

**Ties With Axis Cordial**

For a long time the relations between France and the Axis Powers have been satisfactory due to the former's severance of relations with the Anglo-American countries and also to the energetic efforts made by France to maintain close connection with the Axis Powers.

The relations between Japan and French Indo-China, however, had been unsettled up to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. As confessed by Governor-General Decoux at that time, the trade and industries of French Indo-China were under the powerful control of the British and Americans. French Indo-China was actually dependent on the United States and Britain for her economic stability, which rendered it very difficult for her to follow the right course as a member of Greater East Asia.

Thanks to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, however, French Indo-China was enabled to sever its relations with the Anglo-American nations, and, in line with the policy of France, work in close cooperation with the Axis Powers, especially with Japan. French-Indo-China was thus able to do its best for the construction of Greater East Asia as well as for the adjustment of regional economy. An Economic Pact between Japan and French Indo-China and the conclusion of a military agreement for the common defense of the two countries were quickly and smoothly effected.

The Vichy Government, however, and the Hanoi Government have not always agreed on East Asiatic affairs because the former has been obliged to devote its efforts for the resurrection of France while French Indo-China has always been involved in various affairs bearing on the re-birth of East Asia. We can easily imagine that Governor-General Decoux has not always been able to obtain satisfactory answers from Petain's Government concerning problems in East Asia.

**All Difficulties Removed**

All difficulties in this connection, however, have now been removed because Governor-General Decoux has been granted authority from Petain's Government to move and act at his discretion concerning administration of French Indo-China. There are no difficulties preventing the promotion of friendly relations between Japan and French Indo-China.

We are now in a position to know what has been the chief objects of discussion between Minister Yoshizawa and Governor-General Decoux. We only hope that Governor-General Decoux will take all such measures as are required for the further development of all natural resources and industries, including technical and engineering industries, with a view to increasing French Indo-China's contribution to Japan's fighting strength.

As Governor-General Decoux has often declared, French Indo-China cannot attain complete independence unless Japan emerges victorious in the current war. The transfer of power from Petain's Government has placed Governor-General Decoux in a position to realize his wishes regarding the country's independence.

### Finnish Diplomacy Studied

**Domei**

BERLIN, September 1.—The Foreign Relations Committee of the Finnish House of Representatives held an extraordinary meeting today to confer on Finland's present diplomatic policy, according to reports from Helsinki. The only announcement issued at the end of the meeting was as follows: "A report on diplomatic policy was submitted by the Government."

### Rawson Found Guilty

**Domei**

LISBON, September 2.—Arturo Rawson, former President of Argentina, has been sentenced to a eight-year detention at his own home on the charge of having headed an anti-government demonstration, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch.

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# NIPPON IS BLESSED IN CULTURAL PHASE

## Surpasses Germany in Point of Continuity as Racial Culture, Declares Prize Essay

**Editor's Note: This is the sixth installment of Mrs. Seiko Shinohara's prize-winning essay, "Japan-German Cooperation in the War Against America and Britain" which was submitted in the essay contest sponsored by the Nippon-German Cultural Society and supported by the Board of Information and other organizations interested in the promotion of closer relations between Nippon and the Reich.**

As has been stated repeatedly, the German race is the only European race rooted in racial life, and Germany is the only country with the right to insist that the protecting of the German race will mean the safeguarding of European culture.

I am afraid that I have been redundant in my over-anxiety to have my conception of the role played by German culture in the development of European culture clearly understood by my readers. It seems that I have come to a point where I must consider the characteristics of Japanese culture and its basis.

On the question of Japanese culture itself there are men who are better qualified to write than I. Let me, therefore, confine my statements to Japanese culture as far as it has any connection with German culture.

In a word, Japanese culture far surpasses that of Germany in point of continuity as a racial culture. Not only is this true, but it is likewise free from the the element of the European type of individualism which is present even in the German cultural system.

### Japanese People Blessed

We are so much in the continuity of racial life in its purest form that we are able to live, feeling as we do so the element of mythology which is contained in the spirit underlying the founding of our Empire. For this we must feel the deepest gratitude. Is there any other race on earth which is as blessed as we are?

It may be that the West fondly believes that Greek mythology is its own. In truth, it is not its own. It is cut off from the life of Greek mythology. It is not in the continuity of life that alone will enable it to return to Greek mythology and to derive from it the power of life it may be in need of.

Even in Northern European Germany the gods of her ancient religions have been distorted by Christian exclusionism, so that they have come to take the form of demons. It is impossible to look to them for any original mythological gods. The disposition to believe in demons which remained strong even after the Reformation, is said to have been the result of this racial continuity of life.

Now in Europe, as in China, States were not created with races as units. They were the result of a relation between the ruler and ruled, the ruling being done by forces which, transcending the idea of race, contrived to put themselves in a dominating position. Thus the ruled were regulated by the so-called sovereign law, on the one hand, and by the racial law on the other.

Naturally, individual lives could not merge themselves completely into the State. Thus it came about that the individual became independent of the State and that academically he came to take precedence over the State.

In Japan the State grew naturally from the family system without the least friction. In Japan the individual is merged into the family, the family into the "uji," and the "uji" into the state. The members of an "uji," in the spirit of their worship of their ancestors, in all reverence look up to the Tenno as the great fountain head embodying the creative racial life out of which they were born, and to which they go back, and find their whole joy of life in living in accordance with the will of the Tenno. Such is the perfection of our unified corporate body.

### The Meaning of 'Makoto'

In this body the individual does not feel that the whole restricts him in any manner. There is nothing that stands between him and the corporate body to which he belongs. This is the explanation of the fact that "makoto" (sincerity) in Japanese is "makoto" (true word) and at the same time "makoto" (true thing).

It was because such a real unified corporate state existed that Japan was able to improve on the Chinese and Indian cultures she had imported. Thus under her unbroken line of Sovereigns Japan has been able to keep her mythological sentiment alive in the life of the race. It will be seen that Japanese culture rests on the feeling of a pure corporal body of life, and combines Buddhism and Chinese culture which have been coordinated and improved by her in the process of development.

As regards Buddhism, as it was introduced into Japan in the state in which it blended with Chinese culture, it was not complete. Needless to say, in those days it was a great fascination to the religious-minded Japanese, gave a great stimulus to their desire to live, and was a large factor in the security of the state.

As a whole, Buddhism produced a great influence on the racial feeling of the Japanese. It made it possible for them to deepen their feeling of being members of a unified corporal body. Incidently, the Zen sect which was introduced into Japan at a later stage derives much of its importance from the fact that it is dominated by a Chinese element.

With what thoroughness Buddhism was transfused into the racial feeling of the Japanese is indicated with the greatest clearness by the devotion to the service of Buddha preached by Shinran. It does not detract from his preaching to say that it was modelled on the Jodo sect as developed in China.

### Shinran's Teachings

It is impossible for one to understand that admirable state of mind of Shinran who was completely forgetful of self. He purged himself of anything smacking of cleverness, and was preoccupied with the Buddha in which he saw himself, and his feeling that he had joined the great stream of life without reference to the serenity of mind of the Japanese who have grown in the true feeling of being members of a corporate body having praying hearts.

One will note this truly Japanese attitude of mind in no less accentuated a form in Kanzo Uchimura and other believers in Christianity in the Meiji era. These Christians had the serenity of mind peculiar to the Japanese, and thus were able to grasp the essence of the gospel simply and without being tormented by the feeling of those who are conscious that they were created by a God which is remote from them, and quite free from such feelings as disappointment or distrust in instinct.

The part played in Japan by Chinese thought which from the first tended to be exceedingly practical and individualistic, was to temper the individual members of the corporate body personally without interfering in the least with their dominating feeling that they were part of the corporal body to which they belonged. This is an important point in understanding the modernization of the Japanese culture and the Japanese way of thinking.

The teachings of Confucius are the tenets preached by the rulers of preceding ages and are the Ceremonies of a body of objective social regulations, as adjusted from a subjective point of view. His work reminds one of Luther.

### Confucianism in Japan

In Japan, the Teachings of Confucius, especially his Analects with their emphasis on the observance of ceremonies, were stressed. This, along with the Zen sect and the practical thought of the Sung dynasty, stressing the training of the will which made headway in Japan during the Kamakura era, made possible the development of a system of ceremonies peculiar to Japan. In the case of the Japanese view of God, which is creative and comprehensive, as in the case of Buddhism, the absolute being is not an exclusive God like that of Christianity which is remote from man. Thus, there is in Japanese thought as in Buddhism little of the element of action which is at work where men, dreading their feeling that they are on earth, set themselves to move as willed by the Creator who created them. Thus it was difficult for the upholders of the Japanese view of God to try to see in themselves the transcendental and absolute being and build up on its basis an individuality or achieve a unity of what was subjective in them.

If they were able to build up their individuality, it was because in the midst of the severity of form and rhythm, they made constant efforts to train themselves.

While they were in Asia where people represented man as being simple, they were, as Nietzsche might have expressed it, able to create an individualistic life for which a mountain might be a symbol. Here is the reason why Japanese culture alone free from Oriental stagnation, has continued to be vigorous and active. This individualistic life peculiar to Japan gave rise to the Japanese way of thinking.

If the natural science of the West could develop into the science of system and rule it was because the knowledge of the Westerners developed in the direction of objective knowledge under the influence of their desire for the conquest of nature. There is another reason also, namely, the tendency of the Westerners to regard nature as a thing created by the will of God. It was in accordance with this belief that they developed objective cognition into the theory of cause and effect. The way was thus opened for the remarkable development of the science of system and technique which was witnessed in subsequent years.

(To Be Concluded)

# THE NAVY

By

**TOYOO IWATA**

(Translated by Kumiko Takagi)

(Continued From Last Week)

"Yes, that's a good idea."

Though Takao did not dislike his native country as Mr. Ichiki did, he wished to live in Tokyo for the sake of his career.

"A few years more when I become. . . ."

"Yes, yes, of course. There's no hurry, my boy," said his father, quietly dropping the ashes from his pipe. "But Eda—she is already 20 years old. We must hurry. . . ."

"Do you mean about her marriage?"

"Yes. While you are here, I want to consult with you about it. I have a good man in mind for her."

"Who is he?"

"Masato Tani!"

"What! Why didn't I think of that sooner! What a wonderful match that will be!" exclaimed Takao.

Masato and Eda had known each other from their childhood. Both his father and mother liked Masato and his good background. As for Takao himself, not only did he respect Masato most deeply, but he truly loved him as a life-long friend.

"Oh, yes, father, I quite agree with you!" ejaculated Takao so loudly that his father was quite astonished.

"He is a man of character. I trust him completely. Will you ask him soon? The sooner the better. . . ."

"But what does she think of him?"

"Eda? Well, Eda is . . ." so saying, his father began to chuckle for some reason which Takao did not understand at the time.

Later, however, his mother explained it all to him. Though Eda's mother had at first, hesitated to give her consent to such an engagement, she had changed her mind. Much as she loved Masato, he was now a Navy officer, and she had once even objected to her son's desire to join the Navy.

"But Eda has fallen in love with him, so it's no use to. . . ."

"What! Has she really!"

Again Takao was amazed, for hadn't she regarded Masato with frank hostility? Even on the day Masato had started for the Naval College, hadn't she abused him through the train window?

"When did she fall in love with him?" asked Takao with a look of wonder and doubt.

"I am not sure—it must have been about last October when father and Eda called on Masato on board the warship in Kagoshima harbor."

Truly, how completely Eda had changed! Formerly, she had hated the idea of living in Kagoshima. She had wanted to go to Tokyo to study 'foreign dress-making' or to enter some women's college. However, she had suddenly forgotten such ideas and had become quite womanly—like a true woman of Satsuma.

"Oh, I see. But how did you learn she had fallen in love with him?"

"Oh, we women understand each other very well when it comes to such matters," said his mother smiling and asked, "But didn't she love him from her childhood?"

"No, never, because she always said that she did not like him."

"Oh, that's it. A girl's mind is just like that—what she likes, she pretends to dislike, and what she hates, she says she loves."

It was impossible for a naval artist to understand such a delicate point, but, looking back upon his own feelings in regard to the Navy, Takao could catch some idea of how Eda must have felt. Even a man sometimes had contrary ideas difficult to comprehend clearly.

At any rate, Takao wanted to get the match settled at once. However, his parents were prudent enough not to approach the Tani family before ascertaining the wishes of Masato himself. So Takao decided to have a heart-to-heart talk with Masato on his way back to Tokyo

He thought, however, that he would talk to Eda, or, at least, tease her for his own satisfaction, for he felt that he had been hoodwinked by her. Eda, however, proved too much for him. As soon as they were alone together, she would run away. Even when he finally managed to corner her, he could not get anything out of her.

"Well, Eda, when I meet Masato at Kure, I'll. . . ."

"Oh, that's none of my business. . . ."

And before he could say more, she would disappear.

A week later, Takao was ready to start for Tokyo.

"In a few years we shall all move to Tokyo!" said his father full of determination and happy hopes. His mother and sister, too, showed no signs of sorrow. Eda, especially, though she appeared unconcerned, was bright with happy expectations.

Only when the train began to move, did she open her mouth to speak, but only to say, "Please give my best regards to all!"

Though at the time, Takao thought nothing of her words, later the true meaning dawned upon him. 'To all. . . .'—Could she mean to give her best regards to Mr. and Mrs. Ichiki whom she did not know at all? Or could it be to Masato only? As these thoughts passed through Takao's mind, he could not help smiling. Eda, had, indeed, turned from a "she-leopard into a pussy."

As his mother had observed, if Eda had really been indifferent to Masato, surely she would not have displayed such hostility against him during their childhood.

"Stubbornness must be a common trait in our family," thought Takao, smiling to himself.

In imagination, Takao could picture the scene which must have taken place in the gun-room of the Isuzu when his father and Eda had probably been served tea by a sailor ordered to do so by Masato in a masculine voice. No doubt, Masato had shown them a sword wrapped in a brocade case. This Tani heirloom had been given to him by his mother. Probably, Masato with his face beaming with joy, had told them that he would make it into a service-sword. Eda, being a keen observer, must have taken it all in.

Takao was, indeed, happy that Eda had chosen Masato. He could ask for no better brother-in-law. Thus, thinking such happy thoughts, Takao found the time passing very quickly. He was not at all fatigued when the train pulled into Moji.

Though it was early morning when Takao reached Kure, far from thinking it inconvenient, he felt perhaps there might be a better opportunity of seeing Masato before he went on duty, and thus they could arrange a pleasant schedule for his brief stay in Kure. The important thing was Eda's problem, of course, but Takao also wished to inspect Kure port under Masato's promised guidance.

Wishing to surprise Masato, Takao caught a bus which he remembered would take him in the right direction. The early summer sun was not yet out. It was still too early even for the sounds of the workmen's "geta"—a characteristic element of Kure—to be heard.

After leaving the bus, Takao began to walk along the river-bank which was veiled by the morning fog. His heart began to dance with joy not unmixed with shyness.

"How shall I break the news about Eda's marriage? If I say, 'Marry her, please,' Masato will blush! And I cannot say 'She loves you.'"

With such thoughts filling his mind, Takao could not help realizing that his role was not an easy one though he had accepted it unquestioningly.

At last he reached Masato's lodgings. The shutters of Masato's living-room upstairs were still closed. Masato was evidently still sleeping. Though it seemed a pity to wake him so early, Takao felt no need to hesitate, for their friendship was deep and close enough to excuse such a trivial matter.

Finding the front door locked, he went around to the back. The sleepy-looking landlady of the house finally appeared in answer to his call. Looking at Takao with some amazement, she said:

"Oh, you are Mr. Tani's friend who called the other day. Welcome! But why so early in the morning?"

"I came to call on him on my way back to Tokyo. My train just got in." So saying, Takao tried to go upstairs through the kitchen, but the landlady stopped him, saying:

"I am so sorry, but Mr. Tani is not here any more. Day before yesterday he suddenly cleared out to start on some special duty."

"Did he leave port?"

"I really do not know. He said nothing. As you know, Naval men must always be discreet—they should never reveal their destination."

Though Takao was disappointed to find Masato gone, he was not greaty surprised at his absence, for when he had met Masato the previous week, he had somehow gotten the impression that Masato must be busy. To Takao, Masato's absence seemed a rather ill-omen as far as Eda's marriage question was concerned, but it really could not be helped. Since there was nothing further to keep him in Kure, Takao proceeded to Tokyo without further delay.

Upon his arrival at his apartment in Tokyo, Takao was handed several letters which had come during his absence. Among them was a letter from Masato. Before doing anything, however, Takao first opened the windows of his room to clear away the stuffy air. Then he eagerly opened Masato's letter.

His fatigue was soon forgotten as he joyfully drank in each word. The letter had evidently been written on the night before Masato left his lodging.

On account of some special duty, Masato wrote, he was leaving Kure for some time, but for some reason he had not wanted to inform Takao while he was in Kagoshima. Apologizing for making Takao waste time and energy stopping off at Kure when Masato would not be there to welcome him, Masato continued:

"But, Takao, I have good news for you. You are, indeed, lucky! A few days after you left me for Kagoshima, I was introduced to a Commander Tobita at the Navy Club. I don't suppose you remember him very clearly, for even I had forgotten him. But do you remember when Major Kikuchi took us to inspect Etajima? The officer on duty who spoke to us there was Commander Tobita. He was only a Lieutenant then. As soon as I spoke to him about that long-ago incident, the Commander remembered very well, and was glad to hear that we now have eight naval officers from among those students who listened to his moving address that day. Commander Tobita is now with the Naval Information Department. When he gave me his name-card, I suddenly remembered your deep desire to be connected in some way with the Navy. It seemed such a good opportunity, that I decided to speak to him about you. So I told him that you, of all the pupils, had been the most ardent aspirant for the Navy. When I explained to him how unlucky you had been in the medical examination and how, in spite of everything, you had not given up the Navy, but had become a naval artist, Commander Tobita deeply sympathized with you. When I mentioned the prize of the Navy Minister that you had just received, he recalled your name at once. Upon hearing about your deep desire to learn more about the Navy, Commander Tobita promised that he would meet you in Tokyo! It is very unusual for a naval officer to take such trouble, so, Takao, you are really lucky! Remember, this is your chanee! Take my letter of introduction and call on him at the Navy Ministry.

"My ship will be going in and out frequently. If possible, I'll let you know when we might meet again. Hoping that you are in the best of health. . . ."

With the door of opportunity thus opening before him, Takao wasted no time in carrying out Masato's kind instructions. On the following morning about 10 o'clock he went to the Navy Ministry to find Commander Tobita.

Kept waiting for a comparatively long time in front of a closed grey door, Takao began to be filled with misgivings. Would it be of any use? In due time, however, a naval officer came out of the room. Takao fancied he had seen him somewhere before, so when this officer came toward him, Takao asked:

"Are you Commander Tobita?"

"Yes, I am," was the answer.

Takao then handed the Commander Masato's letter of introduction which he glanced at but briefly, before saying:

"Second Sub-Lieutenant Tani told me about you. I saw your picture at the Marine Exhibition the other day. Won't you please send me your curriculum vitae? Don't forget to write your present address, of course, and enclose a small-sized photograph."

After thus advising Takao, Commander Tobita stood up. The whole inerview had taken but three minutes to Takao's amazement and slight disappointment. Grateful though he was to Masato for his kindness, Takao could not help but feel that very little, if anything, would result from such a brief interview.

Ten days passed uneventfully. Still no word from Commander Tobita.

Then one day the manager of the apartment-house knocked on Takao's door and rather suspiciously asked:

"Have you done something? A policeman has been here to inquire about you!"

"Ah, the Navy is inquiring about my family and private life!" thought Takao.

Though he had committed no crime, he well knew he did not have the qualifications of a 'man of good conduct' for formerly he had frequented a cheap restaurant and billiard-room. Would such a "past" now jeopardize his chances?

As for Eda's marriage problem, Takao had written his parents that he could not meet or negotiate with Masato for some time. His parents, he felt sure, would not be worried about this delay, but he could fully sympathize with Eda. For her sake, Takao began to chafe at the postponement of his meeting with Masato.

Thus troubled with his own private affairs as well as that of Eda's, Takao watched the days slip by one by one. June was drawing to an end. Tokyo became almost unbearably hot.

It was on the morning of June 30 that a letter bearing the words 'Official' on the envelope, came to Takao from the Navy. Only a brief message was written:

"You are hereby notified by the Navy Ministry that you have been appointed to the fourth section of the Bureau of Naval Affairs."

Unable to restrain himself for joy, Takao began to jump and dance around his room, waving the letter high over his head all the while.

On the following morning when he went to the Naval Information Bureau, Commander Tobita cordially welcomed him with the words:

"There's not much for you to do now, but you might as well begin tomorrow. Later you may have the chance to go and see the squadron. You are now qualified!"

From the first day, Takao felt happy to be working in the bright atmosphere of his special section. Bright, though it was, this brightness was somewhat different from that found at the usual gathering of artists, for here everybody was seriously concerned about his own responsibility. Later Takao noticed that the discretion or modesty which seemed to characterize each person in the section, was one of the outstanding characteriestics of the Navy. From that day, he, too, tried to be prudent and discreet as a true Navy man should be.

Captain H., the stoutly-built head of the section, was a man of keen intelligence. Commander G. and Lieutenant-Commander B., fellow-officers of Commander Tobita, were apparently quite smart and of a cheerful disposition also.

As Commander Tobita had said, the work given Takao was very simple. However, his conscience did not allow him to take anything lightly. As the atmosphere of the section began to penetrate into him more and more, there gradually sprang up within him a certain pride in being a member of the Naval Information Bureau. All thoughts of selfish, personal ambition which may have lingered in the back of his mind, were now swept aside and replaced by something deeper and greater.

(To Be Continued)

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TOKYO, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1944

## America's '150-Year Record'

United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull's declaration at a press conference recently at Washington that the United States is full of the "realization" that the state, welfare and true interests of all freedom-loving nations, irrespective of size or strength, are tied together is unexampled for crass hypocrisy. Equally insincere was his statement before the Dumbarton Oaks Conference that "the principle of sovereign equality of all peace-loving nations, irrespective of size or strength, under order of law, constitutes the foundation of any future organization for the maintenance of peace and security."

That Secretary of State Hull has been constrained so often to cant the principles of sovereign equality and interdependence of nations shows how great is the fear which has been aroused among many of the smaller nations of the world by the unbridled ambition of the Anglo-American countries. Despite the bland claim of Secretary of State Hull that the United States' "150-year record" is a record of her unassailable role as "protector" of small nations, these countries have reasons for being extremely sceptical of the claim of the United States. Too often, in collusion with Britain, the United States has left the small European countries in the lurch for no other reason than political expediency. Too often, during the course of the present war, she has flagrantly violated the rights of small neutral countries all over the world.

Even a cursory review of the United States' "150-year record" will reveal how hollow is Secretary of State Hull's diplomatic cant regarding the United States' professed interest in the weaker countries of the globe. Only a few instances from the chapter on the United States' relations with the Latin American countries will place Secretary of State Hull open to the charge of having grossly distorted historical facts. The Mexican War and the Panama Revolution, not to mention the unscrupulous, punitive measures which have been brought to bear against all the Latin American countries by the United States during the current war, constitute some of the blackest crimes she has committed against the principles of sovereign equality and independence of nations.

The proposed international security organization sponsored by the United States is in itself blighting evidence that the United States is seeking to establish a world order based on brute force, under which the smaller nations would be at the mercy of the arbitrary will of the bigger Powers. Under such a set-up, as Forrest Davis disclosed in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post, the "Big Four" would assume "responsibility" for "world peace" while the smaller Powers would be asked to contribute only "incidental" help in the maintenance of international law and order.

Indeed, the "protection" extended by the United States to the Latin American countries has become synonymous with imperialistic exploitation. "Protection" given to Iceland during the present war has become the basis of the United States' claim for permanent bases on that island. "Protection" to French Martinique has also become the presumptuous basis for a lien on that strategic base. And now the United States, at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, seeks to extend her "protection" over the other smaller countries by foisting the American-sponsored post-war peace machinery. No wonder one European writer has recently declared that the world may yet face the spectacle of the countries "liberated" by the Anglo-Americans "struggling to free themselves from their liberators."

## The American Negotiations With Yenan

The negotiations reported to have been initiated between an American military mission and the Chinese Communist regime in Yenan seem to indicate that the United States has abandoned all hopes of effecting a conciliation between the Chungking and Yenan regimes. The Americans apparently intend henceforth to deal separately with each regime, to bring them separately under its control.

This American military mission, according to reliable North China sources, is negotiating with the Yenan regime for permission to build air bases in Yenan territory. Negotiations are also going on for the supplying by Yenan of military information to the United States forces and concerning the treatment to be given American airmen forced to land on Yenan territory. These reports also say that Chiang Kai-shek is viewing these negotiations with alarm, suspecting that a military understanding has been concluded between the two parties which would develop into some sort of a more comprehensive political understanding in the future.

The American-Yenan negotiations are all the more significant because they began immediately following the return of Henry Wallace, United States Vice President, from his visit to Chungking. One of Wallace's principal objectives was to effect a compromise between the regimes at Chungking and Yenan. Upon his return to the United States, Wallace reported to President Franklin Roosevelt that no hope could be held for such a conciliation. In accordance with this report, the Washington Government decided to carry out its Asiatic policy regardless of whether or not a conciliation could be effected between Chungking and Yenan.

Meanwhile, the rift between Chungking and Yenan has continued to widen. The Chungking-Yenan conversations which were started in May have brought no improvement in the relationships between the two, with each viewing the other with suspicion and failing to understand the standpoints of the other. This fact has been pointed out by the Chungking correspondent of the New York Times.

Yenan is virtually a nation in itself, having under it some eighty million people and considerable numbers of regular and irregular armed forces. It has its own taxation and currency systems and conducts its own schools. The power of this regime has been growing in inverse ratio to the declining strength of Chungking. The military defeats suffered by Chiang's forces at Changsha, Hengyang and other key points in Hunan have served in a way to increase the power of Yenan.

The American negotiations conducted directly with Yenan, therefore, show that the United States is no longer interested in patching up the differences between the two dissident Chinese regimes. Knowing now how fundamentally unconciliatory are the standpoints of the two regimes, the United States is dealing separately with them. This is an indication, among other things, that Chungking has grown still smaller in stature in American eyes. It is an even more obvious indication that the United States has no real interest in the affairs of China other than to make use of whatever group she can to advance her own imperialistic ambitions in that country.

## A Year Ago Today

September 4, 1943

At the preliminary session of the Philippine Independence Preparatory Committee held today, a draft Constitution of the Philippines was approved and signed by the committee members. Thus the draft Constitution of the Philippines came into existence after over two-month deliberations. It is recalled that since the establishment of the Philippine Independence Preparatory Committee in June, the committee members had been striving for the drafting of the Constitution in accordance with the general will of the Filipinos. They completed their deliberations of the final draft on September 3.

## WAR AND ITS EFFECT ON POPULATION

### Sharp Drop in Birth Rate Noted In World War I

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

From the vital statistics compiled in the leading European nations during the last century and a half, it may be inferred that the population is governed by the following four factors:

1. In the early period of modern civilization, though both birth and death rates were high, the population increased due to the comparatively greater births.

2. In the following period, the birth rate somewhat declined, but owing to the sudden lowering of the number of deaths, the increase in the total continued. This abnormal condition pointed to a decrease in population in the ensuing period.

3. Then there followed an era in which there was a noticeable lowering of the births; in other words there were comparatively less number of youths and children, and more old people. This inevitably led to an increase in the number of deaths.

4. As this tendency grew stronger, there appeared the possibility of the birth rate reaching the zero point. But as there is a limit to the death rate, the two would intercept each other before the zero point in the birth is reached. When such a state comes to pass, the population will gradually follow a downward path, leading finally to the extinction of the race.

Studying the conditions of the combatants in the present war in the light of these facts, it is clear that both England and France are now at the point where death and birth rates intercept each other. On the other hand, Germany is approaching the period in which the death rate is on the increase.

**Conditions in First World War**

The conditions prevailing during the First World War will give us an insight into the state of affairs among the combatants in the present strife. In the former war, the total military mobilization was between 42,000,000 and 43,000,000 on the Allied side, and 23,000,000 to 26,000,000 on the part of the Ententes. Combining both camps, it would mean that from 65,000,000 to 69,000,000 men were in arms, with a corresponding effect upon the marriages, births and deaths in the nations concerned.

Prior to the war, Germany had a birth rate of 27.5 per cent and a death rate of 15 per cent, with a net gain of 12.5 per cent in the population; but the figures decreased to -1 per cent in 1914, -14 per cent in 1916, -6.7 per cent in 1917 and -10.5 per cent in 1918. However it quickly revived to 4.4 per cent in 1918 and 11.4 per cent in 1921. The last figure was the highest attained as a reaction to the war, and it gradually decreased until in 1933 it stood at about 3.5 per cent.

In the case of Italy, the rates dropped to -16 per cent in 1917 and 1918, and though displaying a similar jump after the close of the war, it hovered at about 2.4 per cent in 1933.

France also saw a decline as low as -28 per cent from 16 per cent during the five years of war. Even in 1927, she stood at -0.7 per cent, and it was only in 1933 that through the natural gain of 0.4 per cent she was able to prevent the births being overtaken by the deaths.

Britain, being an old country, and by resorting to various measures, was able to revive from a 0.4 per cent to 2.4 per cent in 1933.

An enormous number of men were killed, wounded or died of sickness, and it is estimated that the population of the combatant nations was reduced from 27 to 33 per cent, with from 15 to 19 per cent of the men between 20 and 45 years of age being lost. This in turn had a marked effect on the decrease of the birth rate. In this sense, Japan and America were the only nations to come out practically unscathed from the First World War.

In regard to the mobilization measures being taken by our enemy today, a highly significant statement was issued by the head of the United State Wartime Manpower Commission, McNutt, on June 4, 1943: "The American army and navy manpower will reach 9,200,000 by the end of June, and it is expected to rise to 10,900,000 by the end of the year. While there are some 10,000,000 war workers mobilized at present, our plan is to increase it to 11,300,000 within a year. Also, depending upon the situation, a further contingent of 2,100,000 civilian workers will be available, to be turned over either to the armed forces or to the munition factories. In addition, we expect to mobilize about 1,200,000 housewives and students for work directly connected with the war. Thus, directly and indirectly, the American manpower will reach an aggregate total of 64,400,000."

This figure represents about half of America's population of 135,000,000, of which there are some 75,000,000 men and women between the ages of 15 and 49. Subtracting those unfit for actual work, 64,000,000 remain, which forms the foundation of her manpower. Hence, McNutt's total of 64,000,000 represents virtually the maximum of her mobilization capacity, indicating the difficulties confronting America in maintaining her great armed forces.

On the other hand, Britain, with a total population of 54,000,000, is capable of mobilizing about 25,000,000. Of this number the men do not exceed 12,000,000. Herein lies the crux of the manpower problem of the British Government.

# America's Selfish Democracy

## Salvation of World Used as Deceptive Front to Further Imperialistic Designs on the World

By GIICHI FUJIYAMA

### Part II

Thomas Jefferson, the so-called Father of American democracy, stated that when the necessity arose to explain to the world why the Americans were taking up arms against England, the Declaration of Independence had to be issued to proclaim the cause of human rights, pure theory, applicable even to the lower order of the American people. In other words, the revolutionary leaders adopted this expedience to enlist the support of the populace. With the conclusion of the War, the necessity of democracy ceased to exist, and so the leaders who assembled at Philadelphia in 1787 to draw up the American Constitution evinced open contempt for it. As Charles Beard has said, five-sixths of the Fathers of the Constitution who assembled at Philadelphia were either money lenders or speculators in land—rich people belonging to a class alien to the populace who had sacrificed their blood in the Revolution. At this assembly, Alexander Hamilton expressed opposition to the participation of the masses in politics. Defining that a community consisted of the minority and the majority, he maintained that the former were rich and of good quality, while the latter comprised the masses.

The general belief that the popular voice was the voice of God was mistaken, he affirmed, declaring that as the masses were liable to constant vacillation, they could not be expected to reach correct decisions. In his opinion, democracy meant mob rule, which was certain to lead to the destruction of the social order. John Adams also argued that the revolutionary theory that all men were born equal was false inasmuch as no two men were equal in any respect, in physique, in intellect, in wealth or in morality.

The American Constitution is extolled by some people as a sanctified democratic symbol, but this is far from the truth, for it was drafted by men who placed no trust in the masses. Notwithstanding its ostentatious democratitc embellishments, it was so designed as to extend the power of the minority by adroitly curbing the will and rights of the masses.

Such hypocrisy and deceitfulness characterized the foundation of America which has gone through many periods of struggle by the masses to restore the government into their own hands. These attempts have invariably failed, however, either due to the faithless conduct of the leaders in whom the people misplaced their confidence or owing to the malign influences lurking behind the political and economic mechanisms. Now, hypnotized by the New Deal slogan "For the Protection of Forgotten Men," Franklin Roosevelt was elected for a third term in breach of the political tradition of the country. The American people will surely be tragically disillusioned sooner or later.

**The Chosen Land**

America is lauded as the promised land, the land of unlimited opportunities or the land of liberty. Since the time of the Puritans who regarded themselves as the chosen people of God, so exaggerated an estimate has been formed of the New World that it was regarded as Heaven on earth. The idea of regarding themselves as saviors of the world has been firmly lodged in American minds and it has gradually become transfigured into a national spirit.

On July 4 every year, the Americans not only celebrate their independence but loudly extol America's "mission." On Independence Day in 1827, U. Bennett spoke confidently of the advent of the day when the fire alighted in America would spread far and wide, finally illuminating the entire world. Abraham Lincoln, addressing the citizens of Philadelphia in 1861, declared that the Declaration of Independence did not simply mean the separation of the colonies from their mother country but that its significance lay in the fact that it gave liberty to the Americans and the promise of liberty to the whole world.

There were nevertheless some Americans who regarded the "mission" of their country with misgivings and uneasiness. Herman Melville, famed for his character, Moby Dick, found it difficult to accept the axiom that Americans' were the best and highest. Melville warned: "You are free because you are young. Your country, like a healthy you, is flowing over with passionate impulses, which it is finding difficult to control. Efforts are sometimes made to overthrow the high wall of old ideas. As time goes by, however, the young body becomes decrepit and the mind clouded. Eager to retain what it possesses, it will then turn oppressor itself, whom it formerly hated so much. This is true of States as of individuals."

John Calhoun, vice-president under Presidents Adams and Jackson, in the course of his speech on America's mission in the Senate, stated: "Some responsible authorities have recently expressed the view that it is America's mission to establish political and religious freedom everywhere in the world and that, if necessary, force should even be used. This is a very deplorable illusion. In order to uphold freedom, we must treat all nations with moderation and justice. War must be avoided as far as possible and we must see to it that the principle of freedom, which we should develop more highly in our country than in any others, functions of itself." Just as Melville found during his wanderings in the Pacific that the inhabitants of an isolated island in Polynesia were happier in their own civilization than Westerners could be in theirs, so was Calhoun sceptical of America's "mission."

**Indians Overcome**

The American pioneers who posed as apostles of civilization; advanced farther and farther westward, driven by their insatiable thirst for land and wealth, and the Indians succumbed before their rifles. It is said that this constitutes America's frontier spirit; but it is, after all, nothing but the manifestation of the lust for conquest. When their westward advance was checked by the wide expanse of the Pacific, they sought new frontiers in the East.

Thus, on the pretext of what President McKinley called manifest destiny, America annexed Hawaii in 1898 and then took possession of Samoa, Guam and Wake Islands. In this way, her invasion of the Pacific continued on rapidly. The hypocritic nature of America's "mission" manifested itself most vividly in her annexation of the Philippines. The Spanish-American War, started by America in 1898 on the pretext of the relief of Cuba, afforded an opportunity to American imperialists, represented by Mahan. The American missionaries in the East were overjoyed by the annexing of the Philippines, for they thought it their God-given mission to Christianize the Filipinos. McKinley, on his part, said:—"Many an evening, I walked up and down the floor of the White House into the dead of night. I often knelt down and prayed to Almighty God for guidance. One night—I don't know how it happened—I had a divine revelation. The revelation enlightened me, first, that it would be at once cowardly and disgraceful to return the Philippines to Spain; secondly, that it would be a bad bargain to let it pass into the hands of Germany or France, our rivals in the East; thirdly, that the Philippines, if left to the Filipinos, might fall into a state more anarchical than it was under the Spanish rule; fourthly, that the only wise course open to America was to take possession of the Philippines, to educate the Filipinos and do everything else in her power in order to convert them into civilized Christians. After this revelation I went to bed and slept peacefully for the first time."

The annexation of the Philippines which was denounced by some Americans as the biggest error in the diplomatic history of America was thus painted by McKinley. The American people too accepted the event as just and proper. The President of the Writers' Advisory Council, contributed to the New York Times on January 17, 1943, an article entitled "Hate the Enemy or You Will Fail," in the course of which he asserts that to hate evil and yet not to hate evil-doers would be an astounding feat if it was possible at all for a living man. He urges his countrymen, irrespective of age or sex, to hate all in the enemy camp. We cannot interpret this strong feeling of hatred as a sentiment created by temporary wartime excitement. It should be construed as a sort of religious passion fostered by their traditional belief. It is wrong to view the present war with America simply in the light of a military or political collision. We must bear constantly in mind the fact that America harbors the ambition to destroy Japan's national spirit besides eliminating Japan militarily and politically. It is for this reason that we, on our part, must not be content with smashing America militarily and politically, but must go a step further and crush the notions which impelled her to embark on the conquest of the world in the name of salvation.

(End)

## SEEDS OF POWER POLITICS

### 'Security' Parley Holds Germ of Future Big Three Strife

TOSHIRO SHIMANOUCHI

On the unrealistic basis of an imaginery victory over Japan and Germany, the American-sponsored world security conference is now engaged in Washington in trying to set up a post-war international peace structure. But while engaged in the attempt, the conference is preparing the stage for a game of international power politics much larger in scale and greater in intensity than any the world has ever known. By the very efforts of the participating powers to be realistic, each in its own way, the conference is defeating the avowed purpose for which it is meeting. The national impulses of each are too strong to permit of a system of collective action for the prevention of war and the securing of peace.

Laying aside for the sake of argument the stern fact of the continued existence of a powerful Japan and Germany in the future, it would be well to ask these questions: What is to be the world security organization as conceived by the powers now gathered in Washington? In reality what would be the position of each of the so-called "big four" in the proposed scheme of world security?

The broad outlines of the security organization have been suggested in the statement issued by the heads of the American, British and Soviet delegations on August 30. The statement said:

"After a week of discussion, the three heads of delegations are happy to announce that there is general agreement among them to recommend that the proposed international organization for peace and security should provide for: first, an assembly composed of representatives of all peace-loving nations based on the principle of sovereign equality; second, a council composed of a smaller number of members in which the principal states will be joined by a number of other states to be elected periodically; and third, effective means for the peaceful settlement of disputes including an international court of justice for the adjudication of justifiable questions and also the application of such other means as may be necessary for the maintenance of peace and security."

**Structure Discussed**

The statement further said: "The delegations are continuing to discuss the structure and jurisdiction of the various organs and methods of procedure. These topics require a great deal of consideration and a number of proposals are now being submitted to examination. Different countries do not necessarily indicate disagreement or conflicting points of view, but stem from varied approaches to the common objective. After our work has advanced to a stage at which our fully considered recommendations have been formulated and our conclusions have been presented, our respective governments will decide the appropriate moment for publication."

The statement, just quoted in full, is as broad and general as it could be made, and in the light of the circumstances in which it was issued—the loud clamor of the press and public for information and the general suspicion of secrecy—it can be taken as no more than a means to create the impression that the talks are proceeding in real earnest and that some progress is being made. However, the broad outlines as announced serve sufficiently to indicate the direction in which the Washington talks are moving.

The first provision recommending "an assembly composed of representatives of all peace-loving nations based on the principle of sovereign equality" is mere whitewash designed to disarm the suspicion of the smaller nations who can only see the hand of domination gripping them in the future as it grips them today. This intention to hold out hope to the lesser powers is nullified, however, by the second provision which recommends "a council composed of a smaller number of members in which the Principal States will be joined by a number of other states to be elected periodically." The emphasis placed upon "the principal states" should not be overlooked as it makes it abundantly clear that the big powers intend to enforce peace and that the smaller powers will be relegated to the role of wall-flowers for appearance's sake.

The third provision for "effective means for the peaceful settlement of disputes" and the application of other means for the maintenance of peace and security is appended to suggest that various concrete machineries for peace are being discussed. It is apparent, from the latter part of the statement, that in the deliberation of concrete means for peace and security, the Washington talks are not enjoying smooth sailing. A broad hint of this fact can be found in the passage which says, "Different proposals from different countries do not necessarily indicate disagreement or conflicting points of view, but stem from varied approaches to the common objective." The words "varied approaches" provide an answer to the crux of the whole question of post-war security. As a matter of fact, these "varied approaches" are being clearly defined by each of the three powers, not in the secret council chambers at Dumbarton Oaks, but by its conduct of foreign affairs.

**Agreed on Control**

The United States, Britain and Soviet Russia apparently are agreed on the point that the control of world affairs must be in the hands of the big powers through an arrangement in which the rights of small nations would amount to nothing more than nominal rights in actuality. But the extent to which there can be any further agreement can readily be seen in the policies and courses of action which they are separately taking.

It is a recognized fact that the United States intends beyond any shadow of a doubt to secure the complete domination of the Western Hemisphere as its inviolable sphere of influence. The small countries in its orbit are to be its satellites whose international conduct will be placed by virtue of America's material resources and military power, as well as intention, under American control. The orbit of course will include Canada, which has consistently refused to subscribe to the principle of British empire unity, by reason of its geographical propinquity and economic dependency. The Monroe Doctrine of which there is no indication that the United States will abandon for the sake of a larger scheme of world peace will continue to prevail in a much more intensified form.

It is also a recognized fact, fully substantiated by responsible statements and actions, that in order to defend the American orbit and, moreover, to expand American influence, the United States has designs, territorial and otherwise, on other sections of the world—on Western Europe, Africa and especially Asia. The clamor of American congressmen for the permanent retention of island bases and other militarily strategic territory which the United States has acquired in the course of this war has invited strong reactions from Britain, Iceland, Ecuador and other countries, but desire backed by power may yet prevail. The Wallace mission to Chungking and the follow-up mission of Donald Nelson and Patrick Hurley to grab economic concessions and privileges in interior China are an open effort at imperialistic expansion to dominate Asia.

In short, the American effort to secure its own orbit and to expand farther afield into other regions of the world indicates an ambitious policy to secure their own military security and economic well-being. And as it is ambitious, it is dangerous.

**Pursuing Own Policy**

Soviet Russia is not oblivious of America's intentions, nor the intentions of Britain, and knowing them, it is pursuing a positive policy of its own to create its own orbit and sphere of influence. The Kremlin's political drives with which the United States and Britain have been obliged to compromise at every turn indicate not only the sharp divergences between the Anglo-Saxon powers and Russia, but also the stand-pat Soviet policy to secure its own safety and interests in its own way.

Britain, under what appears to be America's protective wings, is making every effort to preserve its disintegrating empire. The mere fact that it is spread out so far and wide is now, in the absence of maritime supremacy, proving to be its fundamental weakness. And so it is, for no other reason than to keep the fading lamp of empire from going out, Britain holds on to India and other colonial areas like a drowning man clutching at a straw. But worse still, the mother country stands between the American Colossus and the Russian Colossus and powerless to be a bridge between the two. Britain's course will have to lie in compromising with both and playing and balancing one against the other.

In the light of these realities, the conference now in session at Dumbarton Oaks can be anything but promising. The participating governments may succeed in arriving at agreements for the domination and control of the small powers within their respective spheres of influence. But whether they can ever reconcile their present separate courses of action with the declared objectives of the conference remains extremely doubtful. Even more doubtful and in fact impossible would be an agreement on arrangements for the prevention of war and the maintenance of peace between the big Powers themselves. And there is the rub. The very conduct of the three Powers indicates that each of them is preparing its position against the day when it will have to engage in power politics against the other. What prospects this offers for a peaceful world can easily be imagined.

## Fruits of Wisdom

Justice is to give to every man his own.—Aristotle.

• • •

Beware of him who hates the laugh of a child.—Lavater.

• • •

Thou canst not better reward a liar than in not believing whatever he speaketh.—Aristippus.

## BRITISH ACTIVITIES IN CEYLON TOLD

### Seat of Headquarters for Southeast Asia Campaign

**Editor's Note: Tokitaro Kuroki, former Japanese Consul in Ceylon, India, recalls his observations of that country while serving there before the war. Ceylon, now a British crown colony, was formerly a kingdom which Britain wrested through her time-old chicanery. The following is the substance of Mr. Kuroki's recollections:**

Ceylon, like other place of note in India, has a long history, as amply indicated by the ancient ruins still preserved. Climatically, it is ideally situated though it is in the tropics. It is commonly known as a paradise because of its beauty and good climate. Probably for this reason the position of the Governor of Ceylon is considered the highest next to the office of the British Indian Viceroy.

The ancient capital of Anuradhapura is undoubtedly the center of a brilliant Ceylon civilization going as far back as 22 centuries. The historic remains with Issurumuniya Temple as the center of attractions are a picture of grandeur and sublimity. Of course when compared to the ancient ruins of Egypt it is much smaller in scale and inferior from the artistic point, yet what is now observed serves sufficiently to enable us to gauge the grand vestiges of the ancient Indian civilization whose gift Ceylon enjoyed.

The city of Nuwara Eliya, known as the mountain metropolis of Ceylon is well known for its scenic beauty and good climate. The scenery is of surpassing beauty. Amusement facilities are also well provided for. There are golf links making use of the beautiful, natural topography, and clear creeks provide good fishing grounds.

Nuwara Eliya is so attractive that Colombo stands as the capital of Ceylon in name only, as indicated from the fact that the British high officials headed by the Governor spend much of their time there.

**A Naval Stronghold**

When I recall the Port of Trincomali I cannot help but think of the self-indulgent way in which the British naval stronghold was set up as befitting a "have" nation. This great naval station is located on the eastern shore of Ceylon. Incidentally, it was this port which our valiant Navy Eagles dealt a hard blow soon after the War of Greater East Asia had begun.

Before the war Trincomali was an important base of the British East Indian Fleet. When the fortification at Singapore was being enlarged Trincomali too was being enlarged. In this work the British were crafty enough to employ the Tamils from South India instead of using the natives. The superior skill of the Tamils is well known, but the idea was to finish the work in secrecy, and when the work was completed they were all sent back to where they came from.

In Trincomali, there were huge boulders sticking out from both sides of the entrance to the port, which were guarded by garrison artillery. Inside the harbor the water is said to be deeper than that of Colombo, and once a ship is anchored inside it cannot be observed anywhere from the outside but only from the air. In land layout Trincomali is known to be superior to any port in India. For its supply base it has Colombo, with all kinds of communication lines reaching out to it—the air way, sea lane, railway and well-built roads. It has airfields with both land and sea bases. As a military establishment it is equipped with naval docks and arsenals.

In the days when the British and French fought for supremacy in India, whoever was in possession of Trincomali was said to have control of the Bay of Bengal. From this fact alone, it can be readily seen how important the role Trincomali is to play in the present anti-Japanese campaign.

**Seat of Asiatic Command**

The city of Kandy, where the headquarters of the British Southeast Asiatic Command is now located, was founded on a foothill by a small lake, 72 miles away from Colombo. There are hotels for tourist and vari-colored villas dotted among the rich green of the mountain side, presenting a pretty mosaic picture.

Kandy was the ancient capital of Ceylon Kingdom since 1592, and had kept up its resistance against foreign invasion, maintaining its independence for a long time. First it was the Portuguese, then the Dutch, and finally the British who were able to fool the king, taking advantage of the balance of power among various countries, to succeed in grabbing the whole island. In 1814 the British exiled King Sri Wickrama Raja Sinha to India to make their possession of the island complete.

Thus Ceylon, which prospered over 2,000 years by itself, once boasting the seat of the highest civilization, is no more, not even having traces of its former glory. The natives still think of the old kingdom and sometimes enact musical dramas woven with tragic songs of the king's exile.